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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday Morning, March 10, 1852.

Letter from Lieut. F. M. Maury.

CONCLUDED.

Its importance is great, legions of benefits and advantages are to flow from it, many of them are palpable and obvious, some are dim in the mists of the future, but all of them are certain. In short, as a commercial matter, the free navigation of the Amazon is the question of the age. As time and use shall develop its bearings, our children will weigh the effects upon the prosperity of the country of the free navigation of the Amazon, with the acquisition of Louisiana. They will place them in the balance together to contrast and compare them, and in considering the effects of each, they will dispute and wrangle as to which of the two has proved the greater blessing to their country.

The question which I propose for the especial consideration of the convention relates to the free navigation of the Amazon itself—to the right of the people of the United States to send their steamboats to that river to ply up and down it, and sell and get gain on the banks thereof, as they do upon the waters of their own Mississippi.

Commerce, so far as climate and soil are concerned in ministering to its wants and importing health and activity to its influence, is based upon an exchange of the produce of one latitude for the produce of another, and for the simple reason that the planter who grows sugar in Louisiana does not wish to exchange it for Brazil coffee or Brazil anything else that is not sugar.

For this reason, Europe for hundreds of years past has been struggling for the commerce of the east, and for no other reason than that latitudes and climates, and consequently wants and produce that are not to be found or satisfied in Europe, abound in the east.

In a commercial sense the valleys that are drained by the "father of waters"—and the "king of rivers" as the Amazon is called, are complements of each other—what one lacks the other supplies. To gather they furnish all those natural products and staples which complete the list of articles in the circle of commerce. As in one sense the Gulf of Mexico is but an expansion of the Mississippi river, so commercially speaking, the Caribbean sea is only an expansion into one sheet of water for the Amazon the Orinoco and the Magdalena. These two arms of the ocean are the fountains of the Gulf stream, and the people of the Mississippi valley have but to roll away the commercial stones which lie over this fountain, and then they and their children's children may taste of its sweets and drink of its riches, and there shall be none to drive them away.

The right of our people to go with their Mississippi steamers into the Amazon will when exercised, draw emigrants to that valley, who being there will become our best customers, and as soon as the proper impulse is given to their commerce and the industrial pursuits, we shall then find there at our doors instead of away on the other side of the world, all the productions of the East. In short the East in one sense will be brought within eight or ten days sail of New Orleans instead of being removed to the distance of four or five months off as it now is.

Several nations as Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Brazil, are the owners of the Amazon and its navigable tributaries. Brazil, however, is the principal owner—all the lower Amazon is hers, and she has given none of the upper countries as yet the right of way through to and from the sea.

The question then is, do the people who are represented in this Convention—may do the people of the United States set any value upon the right of steam and trade up and down the navigable streams of that magnificent water-shed? At present the country is for the most part a wilderness of howling monkeys and noisy parrots; its boundaries are fringed with settlements; but only here and there when you leave the outskirts of the valley and begin to penetrate into the interior are the traces of civilized man to be found.

To obtain this right is the work of diplomacy, but the States and people who have been involved in this Convention may by their action influence that diplomacy. They want nothing but what is right; and if they ask they are also willing to give.

Brazil may be invited to give the free navigation of this river away as a boon to civilization, and make it common to the world. But it is not to be supposed that Brazil will part with a jewel of such exceeding great value without a consideration. Is it worth having? Shall it be bought without money, or shall the free navigation of the Mississippi be offered to Brazil in exchange for the free navigation of the Amazon?

By our own laws an English vessel, or the vessel of any other nation at peace with us, is free to sail up the Mississippi river, to land and take in a cargo at St. Louis, and with it to come down again, as she is to go up the Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore, or the Delaware to Philadelphia.

But do such foreign vessels go up to St. Louis? No! Why? Because when they arrive at New Orleans with their cargoes of foreign merchandise which they have brought across the seas they find it cheaper to send it up in one of our river boats than to take it up themselves; and therefore, the foreign vessels by our own laws may go up and come down, yet the pre-navigations of the Mississippi to this extent has proved of no practical value to any of them. Would they go up farther if they could?

Still the time was when the free navigation of the Mississippi river was a question of deep and absorbing political interest to us, and we may infer therefore, that a certain degree of jealousy with regard to it still lingers in the public mind. Therefore the more propriety in re-opening the question at this time and on this occasion and to this place.

Admitted upon the Amazon with their boats, our people would desire to participate there in what is called with us "the river trade," for con-

sidering that the habits of the Amazonians are not all aquatic, it is not by any means probable, that Brazilian enterprise would be sufficient to supply the boats and boatmen requisite for this river trade. She cannot do it now.

But we are prepared to let Brazilian capital and Brazilian subjects compete with our own people for the business, the river trade of our own Mississippi waters? We should ask nothing of Brazil which we are not willing to render to Brazil. Are we prepared therefore, to offer to admit Brazilian subjects to an equal participation with our own citizens, of the trade of the Mississippi river, on condition that she will admit our citizens to an equal participation with her own subjects in the river trade of the Amazon and its tributaries?

That is the question, as to which I desire to draw an expression of opinion from the convention because I believe that opinion being regarded as the opinion of the people of the Mississippi Valley would have a bearing upon the subject, as one of a practical nature and paramount importance.

Suppose that the United States should declare that the citizens and subjects of all nations should have the same right to build and launch boats on the Mississippi river that our people have, that the right to take freight from one landing town to another, and to trade up and down the river should be as perfect and complete to the foreigner of whatever nation as it is to the American citizen—what would be the effect?

Such a surrendering of the "consting trade," as the river trade may be properly called, might possibly induce a few foreigners to send over their capital and build boats. But these boats to compete with our own boats would have to be manned by our own watermen, officered by our own people. Among them would be expended all the money required to build, run and keep the foreign owned boats in repair. True, such a law might interpose with American owners.

But instead of such a privilege being offered to all nations, suppose it were offered only to Brazil in exchange for like privileges to our own citizens upon her rivers, what would be the result then? Why this, Brazil has not even the energy among her own subjects to put boats upon her own rivers where they have the monopoly of trade and navigation, much less would her subjects have the enterprise to come here and put boats upon the Mississippi to run in competition with our own. On the other hand who have the enterprise, the energy, the skill in boat building, would with the knowledge over all the world which we have in steamboat river navigation, go to the Amazon and enjoy there something like a practical monopoly. For it is not to be supposed that if we offer to divide our Mississippi river trade with Brazilian subjects on condition that she will make a like division to us of her Amazonian trade—it is not, such being the bargain, to be supposed that any other nation would on either side be admitted into the arrangement.

There is but one Mississippi river and but one Amazon river in the world; and there is no equivalent for the free navigation of the one but the free navigation of the other. Therefore no nations of the earth can buy and sell commercial commodities of such value.

The question thus narrowed down is simply this: in enlarging and extending the foundations of the commercial system which is to make of the United States the greatest nation the world ever saw, and of the Mississippi Valley the heart and centre of it, are you willing to give the free navigation of this river for that of the Amazon?

The subject of the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries, is a vast one. I have barely touched it, nor is it necessary for me to attempt a discussion of it, do it justice I could not. To go into the merits of either with the Committee or before the Convention, in whose behalf I have been drawn into the subject, I have not the time, not the abilities; I merely wished to put the question, and to subscribe myself, gentlemen of the Committee,

Yours, &c.,
M. F. MAURY.
Messrs. GEORGE BURKE, A. D. CROSSMAN, and others, Committee S. W. Railroad Convention, New Orleans.

The following is the first account we have seen of the action of any member from this county, except their votes on various propositions of no moment. We clip from the Natchez Courier.

The bill to exempt from taxation manufacturing companies in this State, for a limited period, with the report of the committee that it do not pass, came next in order. The debate on this bill took a wide range, and engaged the attention of the Senate until a late hour.

Mr. Whitfield, of Lowndes (President of the Senate) contended for the bill that in many parts of the State home manufactures had been advocated and approved by the people; especially in Lowndes county, he knew this to have been the case. He said that we wanted home manufactures, whether we carried them on with white or black labor. With black labor they were a bulwark of independence. With white labor, they kept wealth in the State, made whole families industrious and happy, and scattered blessings among communities. He thought that the yarns ought to be embraced in the bill, (Mr. Berry, author of the bill, consented,) and that boot and shoe factories, saddle and carriage factories, and the manufacture of all articles in which our people could extensively engage, ought to be included.

A bill to amend the charter of the Mississippi Mutual Insurance Company, at Aberdeen, came up next in order. Mr. Whitfield took the very easy way, by an amendment to this bill, of amending the charter of the Mutual Insurance Company, at Columbus, Miss., by allowing it to raise its capital, at no time to exceed \$300,000.

Mr. Whitfield said that the general feeling of the community, and he was sure, of the Legislature also, was in favor of our own people having the profits of insurance, which, in Aberdeen and Columbus, are going to be very large. This Aberdeen charter had a feature in it which he thought most excellent, to wit; the taxation of the agencies of foreign insurance companies. But these foreign agencies had one advantage over our home institutions in amount of capital. The amendment he now made to the Columbus charter, showed that the company proposed to raise the capital in such a way as to inspire all confidence—a division of profits with insurers—a truly mutual arrangement, under which the Columbus company had already accumulated a handsome little property. Mr. Whitfield's amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

KOSUTH AND THE LADIES.—The Ladies' Hungarian Association met at Cincinnati, on the 19th instant, at the Burnet House, eight hundred in number, for the purpose of waiting upon Kosuth. Mrs. Telford addressed Kosuth on the part of the Association, and presented him with \$800, as the contribution towards the Hungarian Fund. Kosuth delivered an address in reply, gratefully acknowledging their contribution in most eloquent language. Tomorrow he will be presented with \$1,400 by an association of Germans.

This Column is exclusively under the control of the Sons of Temperance.

Temperance—No. 4.

"Look not upon the wine! I heed not the spell! Yourself, so noble and so gifted spare, Think of the friends who love you passing well—Think of your pledged promise, and forbear."

Having briefly shown in the preceding number, that the dram-drinker robs himself of much that he might otherwise enjoy, it remains now to show that the evil does not there stop; but it also extends to his family and the community in general.

Almost every child of six years old, if asked relative to the grand object of the creation of man, would be ready to respond, "to glorify God." But in order to glorify God, it is necessary for a man to be happy, and at the same time, labor to promote the happiness and well being of others. Man by nature is a social being, and as such there are social and reciprocal relations that all is bound to observe, if they wish to comply with the grand object of their creation. Just so far then as a man, by his own volition, deprives himself of the power or ability to strictly observe such relations, so far is he guilty of robbing others of what, at least, they had a moral right to claim.

Society is founded upon the grand principle that each member of which it is composed, is morally bound to promote not only his own, but the happiness of others. There is a kind of linking, or intimate connection existing in society at large; and this is so mysteriously interwoven and ramified, that no one member of society can violate the moral, social, or reciprocal relations, without varying to a greater or less extent upon the well being of others. At the first thought it might appear that the simple violation of a reciprocal relation by one man, would effect the happiness of but few; but when we come to look at the subject calmly and philosophically, and trace it out in all its ramifications, how a father, mother, brother, sister, wife, children, uncles, acquaintances, &c., may be effected, just by one man getting drunk, or by committing any other crime by which the happiness of others might be disturbed, we are ready to exclaim, "where will their growing numbers end."

Look if you please at the vast multitude of telegraphic posts on the various lines between New York and New Orleans, and yet the falling of one of these posts, in the swamps of the Mississippi, or on the mountain high, may produce a very great effect on the two extremes. Is it not then the vast multitude, with which this earth is peopled, each of whom were placed here as moral and intellectual telegraphic beings, forming various lines of communications from the centre to the circumference of the earth, that induces some, when they see one who had been, and should now be both a moral and intellectual being, lying in the gutter, where the swine had wallowed, to say, he injures no one but himself?

Again, the moral, social, and reciprocal relation of society, together with the obligation resting upon each individual member to observe these relations, may be further seen, when we call to mind that a universal violation of any one principle growing out of such relations, would result in the disorganization of society. For instance, if selfishness should universally prevail, and to such an extent, as to induce every man to act for himself alone, we would cease to be social beings; and consequently society would be disorganized. True, this principle does prevail to a great extent, and this is one reason why there is so much calamity in the world. It is this principle predominating in the breast of some, that induces them to appropriate to their own use, that which justly belongs to others; and to deprive others of what they have a moral and social right to claim. We take it as granted then, that no man can violate any of the relations that he should sustain to society, without being actuated by selfish motives. Hence then we may lay it down as an established fact, that every man who gets drunk, is actuated by selfish motives; for, by so doing he robs the community of what justly belongs to them. Every man, however, is within a circumference of which he constitutes the centre; and as the heat diverging from the sun, weakens as it approximates the great radius of our solar system—so we may infer that the dram-drinker exerts a more depriving influence upon his own wife and family, than he does upon the entire circumference of society. There are certain duties that each individual owes to the community at large. As American citizens, every man stands related, and owes duties to at least twenty six millions of human beings; yet the wife has a stronger claim upon him, who has called Heaven to witness that he will love and cherish her, than all the balance of the twenty-six millions; consequently, the wife of a drunken husband, with her little ones, are the first to feel the blighting influence of him, who, in place of laboring to promote domestic happiness and prosperity, has by degrees robbed himself of all that is ennobling in man—his wife of health, comfort and happiness, and his little ones, who call him father, of that which was necessary to satisfy hunger, and support physical life.

There is no earthly enjoyment or happiness to be compared to that growing out of the domestic relation of husband and wife, with prating ones around the family hearth, as pledges of their mutual love. Such can truly say, "Home, sweet home." One writer has said, that "domestic happiness is the only bliss of Paradise that survived the fall;" yet, there is something, the sequel of which at last, "blessed like a serpent, and stings like an adder, that has, and still continues to change this Eden of bliss, to a chaos of noxious weeds, briers, and thorns, and that something is strong drink. ALPHAS.

Columbus, Miss., March, 1852.

The Richmond Whig of Saturday contains the salutatory of its new editor, Mr. Mosely. It is brief, but pithy, and, and towards the close, makes the following distinct announcement of States-Rights faith:

"A States Rights man from the beginning, I hold in the same abhorrence that I ever held them, the Jacksonian doctrines embodied in the Proclamation and the Force Bill. Whether these rights be maintainable by abstract logic, I stop not to consider; they constitute a rampart for freedom and a barrier against central aggressions. That's enough for me. I would never surrender one of them. Some new converts, seeking with Jacksonism, have thrust them forward in season, and out of season, and damaged them no little in public estimation. But they rest upon the general principles of popular liberty, and they will survive secret as well as open assaults."

Coming from a quarter recently so redolent of Proclamation and Force-Bill principles, we hail this change as an auspicious omen. We cordially welcome Mr. Mosely to the editorial field, although on most points, our views may not coincide.

Southern Press.

THE MAID OF ORLEANS DESCENDANTS.—A Paris correspondent states that the Prefect of the Department of the Vosges had just adopted, for education and ulterior bounty, two orphans, descendants of Joan of Arc, brothers; one is aged nine, and the other eleven; the government in Paris cooperates in this expression of national gratitude.

Mr. Hunter and State Rights.

Senator Hunter's statesmanlike speech on the Iowa land bill, on Tuesday last, we shall lay before our readers at the earliest opportunity. We cannot refrain, however, from quoting from that speech the following eloquent and truthful declaration of the vitality of State Rights principles, and of the ultimate triumph of the few, but faithful, who now stand in the breach, until others come to the rescue.

Thus speaks Mr. Hunter, with the presence of the statesman who judges principles above mere temporary triumphs of party.

"But, Mr. President, it was reserved for the Senator from Tennessee, [Mr. Bell], to bring out a formal indictment against the State Rights party, and all who professed their principles and opinions. He said that it was owing to that party that the old States had not received their share of the land; but he also kindly assured us that he meant no disparagement when he called them the 'State Rights party.' He was disposed to tread lightly on the ashes of the dead; and yet he could not practice upon the charitable maxim, 'De mortuis nil nisi bonum;' for he not only accused that party of keeping the public lands, but of various other political sins and misdemeanors. Now, Mr. President, I beg to assure that Senator so far as I am concerned, I consider it no disparagement to be called a 'State Rights man.' I assure him that in my case at least, he may call a spade a 'spade,' without risk of giving offence, and denigrate me by any name which describes my opinions. I am sorry to hear, Mr. President, that State Rights principles are at so great discount in Tennessee, as to make it necessary to use phrases of circumlocution in order to prescribe to persons who entertain them. I beg to tell that Senator that there is still a State Rights party in existence; that it has neither surrendered nor disbanded. They may be few in numbers. Their line may have been shaken and shattered by the onset of superior numbers; but still they stand by the defenses of the right of the States and cling to the Constitution of the country. Their flag is still flying, and upon its broad folds are yet to be found the stars, each one of which maintains its separate place and its distinct identity. Upon that field at least, they do not 'trade their official fires' before the excessive light of the great federal sun. I, for one, sir, do not believe so poorly of the power of truth over the American people, as to suppose that such a cause can be lost by their verdict. On the contrary, I say to them, and to all who hear my voice, that I conjure them in the language of the dying Calhoun to his colleague, and bid them 'never despond.' Sir, they are few, I know, but perhaps not too few to stand in the breach until others may come to the rescue. Let them do their duty for the day, and take an appeal from the present to the rising generation, who may come to relieve them on the morrow. Sir, if I were to dare to tell the dream of my fancy, I should say that I seem to hear the distant tread of the thickening hosts who will rally upon the defenses which guard the rights of the States, and will restore the Constitution of the country—not, sir, the Constitution as it is now known in federal glasses and generate commentaries but all the rigorous simplicity and purity of its original creation."

Is this the Entertainment to which we were invited?

Telegraphic despatches were received here yesterday, stating that Walker Brooke, esq., a Whig, had been elected to the Senate of the United States, in place of General Foote, resigned, for the term ending March, 1853, and that Stephen Adams, a Union Democrat, had been elected for the unexpired term of General Davis. The Union party has a majority on joint ballot of twenty votes.

It thus appears that the submission Democrats of Mississippi have refused to re-unite with the Southern Rights Democrats, although the latter constitute about four-fifths of what was once the Democratic party of that State, and this, notwithstanding the Southern Rights Democrats, after the Convention election of the State, proposed the re-union.

We never did concur in that movement of the Southern Rights Democrats of Mississippi; for we were satisfied that the division was deeper than Democracy, as it is commonly understood. But the experiment was tried, and has failed. The submission Democrats, however, had a plausible excuse for electing Foote, for he still pretended to be a Democrat; but they have now distinctly renounced and repudiated re-union, by voting for and electing one Whig, in order to secure the election of one of their own men, belonging to a small fragment of the party. This result is in accordance with the policy adopted by the Washington Union last summer, and also with that pursued here. The offices and spoils are to be divided among the submission men, whether Whigs or Democrats, until the experiment could be made whether the Southern Rights men would not agree to bestow the principal part of them on the compromise Democrats, as we presume, a sort of reward for establishing the compromise.—Southern Press.

One of the most important strikes of any recorded in the history of such occurrences, recently occurred in England. A great proportion of the principal engineering manufacturing of London, Manchester, Oldham, &c., closed their works and ten thousand operatives at least were thrown out of employment. The importance of this dispute cannot, it is said, be over-estimated. The Liverpool Mercury thus gloomily predicts its consequences:

"Several thousands of men whose continued labor is absolutely necessary to keep scores of thousands of other working men in employment, have been plunged into involuntary idleness; the productiveness of the country has received a check—our power of creating wealth has been materially circumscribed, and it is to be feared that we shall give an impetus to the engineering trade of our rivals on the continent, which may be permanently disadvantageous to England. Perhaps we should not be going too far if we asserted that the present unfortunate dispute involves not only the present prosperity and social happiness of every class of the community, but the continued pre-eminence of England in those branches of native industry which have contributed so largely to her elevated position in the industrial world."

DIRECTORS OF THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election of thirteen directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, was held in Mobile on the 18th inst. The vote was nearly unanimous in favor of the following ticket, which is the same, we believe, as that of last year, with the exception of the Mississippi, who takes the place of Dr. Cunningham, who declined being a candidate. There were a few scattering votes:

B. E. Gray, of Kentucky; John W. Campbell, of Tennessee; James Whitfield, of Mississippi; Sydney Smith, Francis B. Clark, J. Emanuel, D. Stodder, Moses Waring, John Bloodgood, Charles Gascoigne, John A. Campbell, Geo. N. Stewart, John C. Hodges.

Late Foreign Items.

In the House of Commons an explanation was asked of Lord Palmerston's resignation as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord John Russell replied that Lord Palmerston had treated the Queen's interrogatories with contempt, acted independently of his colleagues, and approved the illegal movement of Louis Napoleon. Lord Palmerston replied at great length and was very severe upon his colleagues, but did not improve his own position any.

The Queen delivered her speech to Parliament in person on the 3rd inst. She represents the foreign relations and condition of the revenue as being in a satisfactory state. She calls attention to the Parliamentary Reform Bill.

Cotton was in moderate demand at Liverpool, but prices were in favor of buyers. Sales of the week ending the 6th, amounted to forty-three thousand bales, of which six thousand were taken on speculation and six thousand for export. Fair Orleans was quoted at 54½, Upland at 54½, Middling Orleans at 4 15-16d., and Upland at 4½d.

France is quiet. The Electoral Law has been put in force, establishing universal suffrage. Arrests are still making. An attempt has been made to assassinate the Queen of Spain.

Lord Granville, the new British Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is said, when it is fit for evidence of his friendly disposition to the United States in recalling Mr. Chaffin from Central America, where he has done little else, for three or four years, than to foment difficulties between the two countries.

CURE FOR A CANCER.—The Franklin (Tenn.) Review says that Mr. George Bennett, of Williamson county, cured himself of cancer on the nose, with which he had suffered intensely for years, by the following simple process:

He procured about a peck of clean red oak bark, by first cutting off the rough outside, and put it into a vessel containing about two gallons of water which he boiled over a slow fire until the ooze became quite strong, when he strained it through a cloth to remove all the particles of the bark. Then he again put it into the clean vessel and simmered it over a slow fire till it came to the consistency of molasses, when it is fit for use. It is then spread upon a piece of silk or other soft rag, and applied to the diseased part. He used about two fresh plasters every week, until the cancer was removed and the wound healed. He says it is not painful, but believes it an infallible remedy.

THE WAY TO SERVE THEM.—The following scene of ruffianism occurred on Tuesday, in the Court of Sessions, New York:

Two desperate characters named McCoy and Sullivan were sentenced by the Court to ten years and five months imprisonment, each, for burglary; and the sentence was no sooner pronounced than they abused the presiding Judges, using the most offensive language, and then assaulted the officer having them in charge. The Court not having recorded the sentences, immediately, in consequence of the conduct of the prisoners, recalled them to the Bar, and fixed the term of imprisonment in the State Prison for each fifteen years and four months, telling them at the same time, that if they made another demonstration of the kind, their imprisonment would be for the term of their natural life.

LOLA MONTES AS A POLITICIAN AND A PROPHECY.—The editor of the Richmond Enquirer has had an interview with Lola Montes, whose position touching several important governmental matters he defines. Doubtless the reader will consider the country safe for awhile after reading the following announcement:

"She is sound on the 'intervention' question, and seems to belong to the southern school in her advocacy of a conservative system of checks and balances. She commended, with much animation, Mr. Calhoun's work just published, which she has sent to Eugene Sue to have translated into French. She speaks in the highest terms of the destinies of this country, and predicts that she shall have two Presidents, or Executive heads, recommended by Mr. Calhoun."

The Boston Journal gives the following item of information:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Edmund Burke, formerly Commissioner of Patents is a favorite candidate with many of the Democrats of New Hampshire for the seat in the Senate which will be vacated by Mr. Hale. Senator Hale is a candidate for reelection. The Democrats charge the Whigs with favoring a coalition to elect Mr. Sawyer (Whig) governor, and Mr. Hale United States Senator.

In the just published Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, we find some curious particulars relative to her preparations for the voyage, on which she was to perish. It is related that the state-rooms were taken, the trunks packed, the preparations finished and they were just leaving Florence, when letters came, which, had they reached a week earlier, would probably have induced them to remain in Italy. But she had already by letter appointed a rendezvous for the scattered members of her family in July; and she would not break her engagement with the commander of the barque.

It was destined that they were to sail—to sail in the Elizabeth—to sail then. And even in the hour of parting, clouds, whose tops were golden in the sunshine, whose base was gloomy on the waters, beckoned them onward. "Beware of the sea," had been a singular prophecy, given to Ossoli when a boy, by a fortune teller, and this was the first ship he had ever set his foot on. More than ordinary apprehensions of risk, too, hovered before Margaret. "I am absurdly fearful," she writes, "and various omens have combined to give me a dark feeling. I am become indeed a miserable coward, for the sake of Angelina, (her child.) I fear heat and cold, fear biting poverty. I hope I shall not be forced to be as brave for him, as I have been for myself. And that if I succeed to leave him, he will be neither a weak nor a bad man. But I love him too much. In case of mishap, however, I shall perish with my husband and my child, and we may be transferred to some happier state." And again: "I feel perfectly willing to stay my three years and ten, if it be thought I need so much tuition from this planet; but it seems to me that my future upon earth will soon close. It may be terribly trying, but it will not be so very long, now. God will transplant the root, if he wishes to rear it into fruit-bearing." And, finally, "I have a vague expectation of some crisis—I know not what. But it has long seemed, that, in the year 1850, I should stand on a plateau in the ascent of life, where I should be allowed to pause for awhile, and take more clear and commanding views than ever before. Yet my life proceeds as regularly as the fates of a Greek tragedy, and I am but accept the pages as they turn."

The Tennessee Whig State Convention assembled to elect delegates to the National Convention, expressed their preference for Millard Fillmore for President of the United States, and J. C. Jones, for Vice President. They instructed their delegates accordingly.

STUPIDITY.—Sir Charles Napier, in the course of a recent letter to Lord John Russell, said:—"This is not the time, my lord, to affront an officer who has rendered some service to his country and country when France, with an army of 400,000 men, is in a blaze."

From the Richmond (Va.) Examiner.

The chief of Union men—the leader of the forlorn hope—the disconsolate and absurd Foote, has abjured Unionism, and from the midst of the slough of Despond, invokes the aid of those Democratic gods whose allies he sometime since deserted for idols of brittle clay.

The last apostasy of Foote is the most subject, cowardly and degrading of the catalogue of his transgressions. It is the struggle, and most positive indication which has been furnished of the dissolution of the Union party. The dilapidated Dalgettys who clustered twelve months since upon the Union platform, have all disappeared. When it was warm by the sun of prosperity, they backed and aired their battered bodies upon its rays. The scene has changed. Clouds have obscured their horizon of hope, the thunders of popular indignation, have sounded in their ears, and they have tumbled off right and left like frightened frogs from a treacherous bank.

So do venerable mud-turtles and moss-covered terrapins, impersonations of foggy politicians, crawl forth from their damp abodes on a bright May morning, and, upon the top of some convenient log, enjoy the warm rays of the sun; but at the first approach of danger, slip off with loud splashes, and disappear below the surface of the water.

The apostasy of Foote does not take us at all by surprise. Consistency, honor and good sense are the elements of character which make the reliable politician, and as Foote is known to possess none of these useful qualifications, nobody expected him to be true to any creed of principles, or party, for any length of time. The dattery and well-pled attentions of such men as Webster and Clay, won him from his allegiance to the Democratic party in 1850—a purblind selfishness made him a traitor to the South in 1851, and his feeble instincts of self-preservation induced him to seek admission in 1852 into the ranks of the great party from which he deserted not two years ago.

The loss of such a creature as Foote is like the extraction of a fretful tooth, the withdrawal of an irritating thorn, or the amputation of a shattered limb. The owner is so delighted with parting with his property, that he shudders at the idea of getting it back again.

The delight of the party in getting rid of Foote was unalloyed. We breathed freely when we heard he had run away. We are intensely grieved at his trying to get back again. We do not desire the assistance of such a signed cat's paw as Foote. A double-dyed deserter, faithless to party, a traitor to the South, we would shut the door of the party in his face, and double lock the door.

There have been Dalgettys in every age, there have been greedy camp followers in every party—there have been in every country instances of patent treason for the sake of plunder—but the case of Foote stands at the head of the list of this class of *canaves celebres*. Since 1849, he has had one object mainly in view; it has filled his little brain, and regulated every motion of his mind and career. This has been a longing desire to get up behind some one as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. So anxious has he been, that he has been as willing to ride behind Webster as Cass, Dickinson as Clay. He has been open to the bids of any and every body. He has announced his price, and has been trying to get a purchaser. He had just as well have advertised in the columns of the Union—"Wanted a skillful, judicious candidate for the Presidency in 1852, who will let Henry S. Foote ride behind him. He is willing to do any kind of dirty work required by his master. Gutters and cess-pools cleaned at the shortest notice. Address H. S. Foote at the sign of the Cornucopia." It has amused us to see how cruelly some half a dozen astute politicians have used Foote, and then tossed him aside as if he was a well worn scrubbing brush, or shattered pair of boots—Webster, Clay, Cass and others of high parties, used him as an out-swear and then spat him out most villainously. His desire to ride behind, like the want expressed by Richard for a horse, has not yet been gratified. He is at this time in *extremis* in Mississippi, where the utmost zeal of one or two very small papers, and a nest of still smaller politicians, have not been able to keep him in a healthy state. He has just announced to the world (by a letter in the Washington Union,) the result of his last political stratagem; the chameleon rejoices at this time in a true blue Democratic tint. He announces that he is now, and ever has been, a Jeffersonian, Madisonian Jackson Democrat. He makes this statement in seasons earnest. He announces this unblushing fact without changing a muscle of his countenance. He is ready to support the declaration by oath or affirmation, and is willing to give due solemnity to the test by using a small stack of bibles.

Not two months ago this same man went to Washington, and, contrary to the declared wishes of the Democratic party proper, introduced a set of resolutions expressly intended for the use and benefit of the Union party. He was then at open war with the organization and the principles of the very party to which he says he now belongs. For two years past he has fraternized and spattered with praise Webster and Clay, and cast mud and billingsgate at such men as Davis and Soule. He attempted to build up a Union party for the sole and express purpose of breaking up party organization. And yet this man with these things fresh in the recollections of the people of the United States, declares that he has always been a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school!

NEW COUNTIES IN GEORGIA.—The Legislature of the above State, at its last session created four new counties. One from the counties of Pike, Henry and Fayette, to be called "Spaulding;" one out of the counties of Paulding and Floyd, to be called "Polk;" one out of the county of Murray, to be called "Whitfield;" one from the counties of Talbot, Macon and Marion, to be called "Taylor."

A trial about the right of property in a calf, lately took place at Burlington, Iowa. The difficulty lay in the color of the calf's tail; the witnesses of the plaintiff swore the tail was white; those of the defendant, that it was black. The court was assembled two days with the case; the court stood out all midnight and could not agree, and a new trial is to be had; the costs already amount to \$300.

The Pittsburg Chronicle says that the Kossuth festival yielded \$3,500—that the committee deducted \$1,500 for expenses, and tendered Kossuth the balance, which he indignantly rejected. He left for Cleveland without the money, and the committee of respectable men ran after him to accept the \$2,000; but the Magyar was deaf to their bids!

SIGNIFICANT.—Sir Charles Napier, in the course of a recent letter to Lord John Russell, said:—"This is not the time, my lord, to affront an officer who has rendered some service to his country and country when France, with an army of 400,000 men, is in a blaze."